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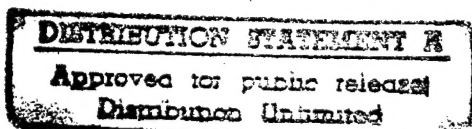
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SOVIET SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING PERSONNEL



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SOVIET SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING PERSONNEL

Foreword

This report consists of complete translations of selected biographic-type articles on Soviet scientific and engineering personnel. This series is published as an aid to U. S. Government Research.

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The 70th Birthday of M. A. Agul'nik

This is a translation of an unsigned article in Veterinariya (Veterinary Medicine), No 10, 1959, page 967

26 September marked the 70th anniversary of the birth of Doctor of Veterinary Science Professor Mordukh Abramovich Agul'nik. M. A. Agul'nik was born in 1889 in the home of a salaried employe. In 1910 he was admitted to the Warsaw Veterinary Institute, from which he graduated in 1914 with distinction. In August of the same year he was drafted into the army, where he remained until March 1918.

In February 1919 M. A. Agul'nik started work as a veterinary physician in municipal slaughter-houses in Kiev. From June 1919 through September 1922 he served in the Red Army occupying various positions, including that of Chief of the Kiev district military veterinary laboratory and from May 1922 he served as chief of the bacteriological laboratory of the central microbiological station of the military veterinary administration of the RKKA Workers' and Peasants' Red Army.

In September 1922 he was transferred from the RKKA to the civil service and appointed deputy director of the State Institute of Experimental Veterinary Science (GIEV). At the end of 1922, at an All-Union Congress of Veterinary Workers, he was elected to the central bureau of veterinary workers of the Union of Medsantrud Medical Workers (Moscow), where he worked as its responsible secretary and also as chairman of the Ural'skaya Oblast committee of the trade union of medical men (Sverdlovsk) until February 1929.

From February 1929 through January 1941, M. A. Agul'nik served in the All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Science (VIEV) as a scientific worker in the department of beef control and performed the duties of the director of the institute (1937-1938). In 1936, for scientific and practical work in microbiology and veterinary medicine consultation, M. A. Agul'nik was awarded the academic degree of candidate of veterinary sciences without the defense of a dissertation. In October 1940 he defended a dissertation for the academic degree of doctor of veterinary science on the subject: "Cysticercosis of cattle and hogs." In February 1941 he was awarded the academic title of professor.

From January through June 1941 M. A. Agul'nik served in the capacity of acting director of the Leningrad Scientific Research Veterinary Institute. In June 1941 he voluntarily entered the ranks of the Soviet Army where he worked at his specialty until August 1943.

From August 1943 through 1949 Professor M. A. Agul'nik served as the dean of the Veterinary Faculty of the Moscow Technological Institute of the Meat and Dairy Industry and at the same time headed the chair of microbiology until 1958. In January 1958 M. A. Agul'nik retired on a pension.

Professor M. A. Agul'nik is the author of nearly 50 scientific works on various problems of veterinary medicine consultation, microbiology, epizootiology, and organization of veterinary practice in the USSR.

Professor M. A. Agul'nik is an experienced pedagogue in the field of training military veterinary staffs, increasing the qualifications of veterinary doctors in the dairy and meat industries and in training young scientific workers as microbiologists.

M. A. Agul'nik is well known as a public organizer. He has been a member of the CPSU /Communist Party of the Soviet Union/ since 1919. He was a deputy of the Moscow Soviet (1923-1925); of the Sverdlovsk city Soviet (1927-1929); a member of TSK /Central Committee/ of the trade union of "Medsantrud" /Medical Sanitation Workers/. He is one of the organizers of the journal "Vestnik Sovremennoy Veterinarii" /Herald of Contemporary Veterinary Science/, where he took an active part in the editorial work (1924-1930). At the present time he is a member of the bureau of the veterinary section of VASKhNIL /All-Union Institute of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin/.

For his practical scientific and social activities Professor M. A. Agul'nik was decorated with the Order of the Red Star and medals of the Soviet Union.

On the day of his glorious 70th Jubilee we wish M. A. Agul'nik many years of life, robust health, and success in his work.

The 60th Birthday of Professor Nikolay Il'ich Blinov

This is a translation of an article written by Prof. A. L. Petrov in Vestnik Khirurgii imeni I. I. Grekova (Herald of Surgery imeni I. I. Grekov), No 9, 1959, pages 151-152.

1959 marked the 60th birthday of Nikolay Il'ich Blinov, director of the third chair of surgery at the Leningrad Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

N. I. Blinov was born in the city of Uglich, Yaroslavskaya Oblast. In 1924 he graduated from the State Institute of Medical Sciences in Leningrad and remained there as a clinical intern at the surgical clinic. Upon completion of his internship he worked for five years at the Institute of Tubercular Surgery where he had written seven articles on clinical problems and the social pathology of bone tuberculosis. In 1932 N. I. Blinov has moved to the Institute of Blood Transfusion where his scientific work was widely developed. During this period he had authored 45 works touching upon the actual problems of clinical blood transfusion and iso-serology. In 1936 he was made an assistant at the second Leningrad Medical Institute, at which time he had successfully defended his doctor's dissertation.

In 1939 N. I. Blinov moved to the Leningrad Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians; at the beginning in the capacity of an associate professor at the surgical clinic and beginning with 1941 he has been occupying the position of professor of the third chair of surgery. In this capacity the Great Patriotic War found him.

From the very first days of the war N. I. Blinov became the chief surgeon of one of the MPVO Local Antiaircraft Defense hospitals at the same time continuing his work at the GIDUV State Institute for Specialization and Advanced Training of Physicians of training personnel. During the blockade of Leningrad, together with his hospital work and teaching, he also performed the functions of chief surgeon of the Smol'ninskiy Rayon. The period of the blockade found its reflection in his work on the role of blood transfusion in the presence of alimentary dystrophy and the preparation of these patients for surgical interference, etc. At the direction of the Anti-Fascist Committee he wrote two articles, published in foreign Journals, "The work of the surgeons in blockaded Leningrad" and "The work of the Pirogov surgical society during the blockade."

After the war N. I. Blinov occupied the position of professor of the second chair of surgery at the GIDUV and since 1951 he has been the director of the third chair of surgery at the same institute. In 1952 N. I. Blinov had been admitted to membership in the CPSU and in 1954 Nikolay Il'ich was appointed to the responsible position of director of the Leningrad Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians. Despite such a serious administrative burden N. I. Blinov has not reduced his surgical activities and remained an active director of the third chair of surgery at the GIDUV.

The pen of Nikolay Il'ich Blinov is credited with 112 published works. Nearly 40 articles are concerned with general surgical problems. Deserving attention among these are the works on intraosseous local anaesthesia which he, one of the first in the Soviet Union, started to apply in operations on the extremities. During the blockade of Leningrad he amassed experience in the treatment of gunshot fractures and their complications which is reflected in a group of his works devoted to gunshot osteomyelitis. It must also be mentioned that he was first in our country to have performed successfully an embolectomy of the aorta at the point of its bifurcation. In his works on the pathogenesis of sepsis N. I. Blinov strives to clarify it from the position of nervism. The questions raised by him developed a great deal of discussion in the pages of the journal "Vestnik Khirurgii" /Herald of Surgery/. Much attention was given to the problem of "acute stomach." The articles devoted to this branch of surgery deal with acute pancreatitis, diagnostics of acute appendicitis and emboli of the mesenteric vessels. To facilitate the diagnostics of the latter disease he proposed his own "symptom of increase in arterial pressure." Apart from this he published a series of short aids for surgeon-students on the different problems of the "acute stomach."

In the works of N. I. Blinov special attention is devoted to the problems of blood transfusions and complications in connection with them. He has published a great quantity of works which have for their purpose the improvement of the technique of blood transfusion. He was first in our country to make a study of the importance of the Rh factor in blood transfusions. In 1940 N. I. Blinov substantiated and demonstrated in the laboratory the feasibility of the unimpeded transfusion of the blood of a universal donor which, in those days, had been rejected by a number of specialists. On the basis of 1,700 blood transfusions under polyclinic conditions N. I. Blinov demonstrated the feasibility and expediency of utilizing this method. He was first in the

Soviet Union to have isolated subgroups of blood; he prepared serums for isolating additional factors, developed a technique for preserving standard erythrocytes, made possible the preparation of powdered serum, etc. He was first in our country to write an exposition on the action mechanism of transfused blood in the light of the study by I. P. Pavlov. Aside from this, he wrote 13 chapters for different manuals and textbooks on blood transfusion. One of the chapters, "A study of blood groups," bears the character of a monograph.

All the above demonstrates that N. I. Blinov, having worked in the different branches of surgery, proved to be a pioneer in an entire series of problems and put into practice many practical propositions which improved the practice of medicine. As to the problems, however, of blood transfusion, his name is well known in our country. Under his direction 12 dissertations of candidates have been completed and defended.

N. I. Blinov also devotes attention to the problems of popularizing scientific achievements. He has published in a number of popular scientific journals 15 articles on the problems of surgery and blood transfusion.

Being a highly qualified surgeon, an excellent pedagogue, a scientist with a broad range of vision, Nikolay Il'ich Blinov has, over the entire extent of his activities, taken a large part in public work. During the Great Patriotic War he has served as the secretary of the Pirogov Surgical Society; he had thrice been elected a member of the administration of this society; in 1953 he served as the acting chairman of the Pirogov Surgical Society.

For a period of 19 years N. I. Blinov worked on the editorial staff of the journal "Vestnik Khirurgii imeni I. I. Grekova" [Herald of Surgery imeni I. I. Grekov] in the capacity of secretary and a member of the editorial staff. In 1953 he was elected a deputy of the Leningrad City Soviet and he had twice been elected a deputy of the Smol'ninskiy Rayon Soviet of Leningrad. The activities of N. I. Blinov are highly valued by the government, which decorated him with the order of Labor Red Banner and four medals.

The 60th jubilee of Nikolay Il'ich Blinov finds him in the prime of his life. I would like to wish the celebrant, with all my heart, further creative success in his great, fruitful work.

The 75th Birthday and 50th Anniversary of the
Scientific Activities of V. V. Bolondz'.

[This is a translation of an unsigned article in
Akusherstvo i Ginekologiya (Obstetrics and Gynecology), No 5,
1959, page.112.]

75 years have passed since the birth of Vyacheslav Valer'yanovich Bolondz'.

After graduation from the department of natural sciences of the physico-mathematical faculty of Kazan' University in 1906, V. V. Bolondz' was admitted to the medical faculty of the same university from which he graduated in 1909.

From 1909 through 1914 V. V. Bolondz' worked as a resident physician at the obstetrics and gynecological clinic of Kazan' University, which was headed at that time by the outstanding obstetrician and gynecologist Professor V. S. Gruzdev, and in 1914 Vyacheslav Valer'yanovich was elected an assistant of the same clinic.

In July 1917 he was called for military service and appointed chief surgeon of the divisional first aid detachment on the Rumania-Black Sea front. In 1918 he returned to his former work and a year later was appointed chief surgeon of the Kazan' Evacuation Hospital.

Beginning in 1921 V. V. Bolondz' served as assistant of the obstetrical and gynecological clinic at the Kazan' Medical Institute; from 1923 through 1939, as superintendent of the obstetrical and gynecological department of the First Soviet Hospital at Ufa.

In 1938, for his work on the study of the action of hedonal as an internal narcosis and a means for painless childbirth, V. V. Bolondz' was awarded the academic degree of candidate of medical sciences.

Since 1939 he has been working as an assistant of the chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the First Moscow Medical Institute and since 1950 -- at Clinical Hospital No 6, first as director of the gynecological division and later as the senior scientific staff worker.

Possessing great clinical experience and complete mastery of operative technique, Vyacheslav Valer'yanovich trained many qualified obstetrical and gynecological specialists.

The 75th Birthday of Professor Ye. A. Kirillov

This is a translation of an article written by K. V. Chibisov in Zhurnal Nauchnoy i Prikladnoy Fotografii i Kinematografii (Journal of Scientific and Applied Photography and Cinematography), Vol IV, No 3, 1959, pages 237-238.⁷

9 October 1958 marked the passing of 75 years since the birth of that outstanding scientist of our country, the distinguished scientific worker of the UkSSR and Stalin Prize winner, Professor Yelpidifor Anempodistovich Kirillov. Over a period of 50 years Ye. A. Kirillov has been continuously conducting varied scientific, pedagogical, and organizational work at the Odessa State University imeni I. I. Mechnikov.

Ye. A. Kirillov was born in 1883 in the village of Shibka (formerly Kherson Guberniya) in the family of a teacher of a gymnasium of the city of Berdyansk. After having graduated in 1902 from a classical gymnasium Ye. A. Kirillov was admitted to the Novorossiysk (now Odessa) University, to the physico-mathematical faculty from which he graduated in 1907. Remaining at the university to prepare for his professorship, Ye. A. Kirillov passed his master's examination in 1915. In 1934, upon the recommendation of the Academy of Sciences USSR, he was awarded the academic degree of doctor of physico-mathematical sciences. In 1953 the honorary title of meritorious science worker UkSSR was conferred upon him.

Ye. A. Kirillov started his pedagogical work at higher educational institutions in 1908 in the capacity of assistant at Higher Women's Courses. In 1915 he was elected a privat-docent of the chair of physics at the Novorossiysk (Odessa) University. In 1921 Ye. A. Kirillov engaged in pedagogical work in the capacity of Professor, heading the chair of experimental physics at the physico-mathematical faculty of OGU [Odessa State University]. His broad erudition in the field of classical and contemporary physics, together with his pedagogical mastery, have made the lectures of Ye. A. Kirillov always extremely clear and profitable to his auditors. He has devoted much attention to the organization of laboratory work, the scientific and methodical supervision of graduate students and the training of scientific pedagogical personnel by means of post-graduate courses. His numerous students are working in scientific research institutes

and universities of our country in the capacity of directors of laboratories, departments, and chairs.

Ye. A. Kirillov began his scientific work while still a student, under the guidance of Professor B. P. Veynberg, in the field of molecular physics. In 1907 he worked with Professor N. P. Kasterin. Here Ye. A. Kirillov performed experimental investigations of anomalous dispersions and chromatic laminae produced on the Lippmann emulsion. This work has apparently turned the attention of Ye. A. Kirillov to the interesting and important physical problems on the theory and application of the nature of photosensitivity and the mechanism of producing a latent photographic image, towards the development of which he has devoted his scientific activity in the years ahead.

The scientific activity of Ye. A. Kirillov reached its blossoming stage especially under the Soviets. Beginning in 1924, his scientific interests were concentrated principally in the field of the study of the optical and photoelectric properties of semiconductors, mainly the halide crystals of silver. As a result of faultless experiments in the indicated field Ye. A. Kirillov discovered a new phenomenon of the fine structure in the impurity spectrum of silver halides.

The fine structure was detected in fused metals, heat sprayed on quartz and in the layers of the Lippmann emulsion, not only in the photochemical coloration in the latent image, but also in the cases of additively colored polycrystalline layers and fusion of free silver on the quartz of steam condensation in a vacuum. The fine structure of the impurity spectrum had been observed in the photochemically colored layers of the Lippmann emulsion after fixing and in the briefly developed layers under the action of reducers and the ripening of active emulsions. In the fine structure of the impurity spectrum a redistribution may occur of the intensities of the narrow bands; for example, under supplementary secondary illumination and heating of the emulsion layer. Under intensive illumination bleaching has been observed in the region of the wavelengths of the active light flux with more or less redistribution into adjacent regions. There had also been observed a reduction in the intensity of the bands of the fine structure on processing the layer in solutions of substances which react with silver, for example, under the action of oxidizers or thiourea and its derivatives in an acid medium.

In the investigation of the photoconductivity of silver halides and the photovoltaic effect on silver bromide electrodes in the laboratory of Ye. A. Kirillov, there was

demonstrated a correspondence between the maximum photo-effect and the fine structure and the presence of the latter in the spectrum of the photovoltaic effect with the same band positions as in the impurity and bleaching spectra.

Fine structures have been observed time and again by the students of the science school, established by Ye. A. Kirillov, on various installations and under various conditions of compound preparation. We must therefore consider the existence of a fine structure in the impurity spectrum of silver halides as an immutable fact. Recently, Ye. A. Kirillov and his students, by using spectrophotometric installations equipped with twin photocells and a photometric sphere, which permits the calculation of light diffusion, have demonstrated that the fine structure in the impurity spectrum is not related to the diffusion of light but only to its absorption.

The above-cited factual data made it possible for Ye. A. Kirillov to deduce that the responsibility for the fine structure in the impurity spectrum of absorption by the silver halides rests with the silver particles in the form of separate atoms or small groups, formed by photochemical or chemical means. In addition, the coincidence of fine structure maximums in different halides testifies to the fact that the silver particles are loosely bonded to the crystal lattice of the silver halides; therefore, they must be adsorbed in the dislocations and contact surfaces of the block structure or on the external surfaces of real crystals.

These deductions are confirmed with special conviction by the observations of the fine structure in the spectrum of silver hydrosol. In the laboratory of Ye. A. Kirillov it was demonstrated that in this case the narrow bands of the fine structure are superimposed on the bell-shaped, wide absorption band, typical for colloidal solutions of silver. The fine structure in the spectrum of a silver sol could be weakened to a considerable degree if this solution were poured over colloidal film deposited on glass; the fine structure would at the same time appear in the absorption spectrum of the film. If we are to be guided by Mitchell's considerations regarding the simplest silver particles then it may be assumed that the primary centers responsible for the fine structure of the impurity spectrum, and inducing the growth of photosensitive active emulsions, are precisely the simplest groups of the silver atoms Ag^+ , Ag_2^+ , Ag_3^+ , Ag_4^+ , etc. Thus, the fine structure of the impurity spectrum of silver halides reveals a certain particular state of elementary silver, in which it plays an important part in the mechanism of photosensitivity.

The significance of the work of Ye. A. Kirillov in the field of the electronic processes in crystals is not limited only to the cited results, representing a considerable contribution to solid state physics; a very important role is also played by the differential spectrophotometric method developed by him, distinguished by its exceptionally high degree of accuracy and reproduction. This method, for example, makes it possible not only to make studies of the finest details of the formation of the latent image, but also to penetrate these elusives by other means of physico-chemical changes which precede the exposure of the photosensitive layer and take place in the different preparation stages of the photographic emulsion.

For the works enumerated above, which are the pride of Soviet science, Ye. A. Kirillov was awarded the Stalin Prize in 1951. The principal results of the above-described investigations have been generalized by Ye. A. Kirillov in a monograph, small as to volume but profound as to contents, entitled "The Fine Structure in the Absorption Spectrum of the Photochemically Colored Silver Halides" (Published by AS USSR, 1954).

Ye. A. Kirillov is just as great an organizer as he is an outstanding scientist. First of all mention must be made of the Institute of Physics at the OGU /Odessa State University/ which he founded and whose permanent director he has been for 30 years. In addition, Ye. A. Kirillov took part as an active organizer in preparing and conducting a number of All-Union conferences. Three such conferences have been organized within the walls of the Odessa State University, namely, the All-Union Congress of Physicists (1930), the All-Union Conference on Semiconductors (1934) and the All-Union Conference on Scientific Photography (1951). This circumstance is of itself the best evidence that the scientific work of Ye. A. Kirillov and his schools is deservedly famous in the USSR.

During the Patriotic War, as an expression of his patriotic feelings and loyalty to the socialist order, Ye A. Kirillov entered the ranks of the CPSU. Notwithstanding his age of 75 years, Ye. A. Kirillov is full of energy and creative initiative; he is devoted to his work with as much interest and love as in his youth.

Marking the 75th anniversary of his birth and a half century of achievement in the work of Yel'pidifor Anempodistovich Kirillov, the editorial office of the Journal of Scientific and Applied Photography and Cinematography and the Commission for Scientific Photography and Cinematography

of the Academy of Sciences USSR warmly congratulate the celebrant on the success which he has achieved and wish him many years of further bright life and happiness in his creative work.

The 75th Birthday of Petr Georgiyevich Kornev

This is a translation of an article written by Docent N. P. Alekseyenko and Senior Scientific Worker I. I. Tal'ko in Vrachebnoye Delo (The Field of Surgery), No 6, 1959, pages 657-658.

The term 'conservatism' withers in your institution like weeds among healthy growths. But your prudent, humane attitude toward the patient restrains you from flights in the direction of experiments with people. Could it possibly be assumed that one of the most powerful bloodless factors in the treatment of tuberculosis in general and surgical tuberculosis in particular has not arrested your attention? We see in you an energetic advocate of the health resort cause. Your experience and your knowledge are held by you in favor of health resort organizations and health resort physicians.

"... Let the young sprouts grow rapidly around you, for ours is a vast country and there is a place for everyone to work. ... I wish you the preservation of your fervent faith in the vastness of your problems and a serenity of circumstances for the continuation of your labors."

These warm words, belonging to G. I. Turner, and uttered by P. G. Kornev in an address delivered a quarter of a century ago, very vividly reflect the great services of Petr Georgiyevich to our medical science. Getting ahead of the story, we will say that P. G. Kornev, who has reached his 75th birthday, fully justified all hopes rested on him by the scientists of the older generation.

P. G. Kornev is a regular member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, a distinguished scientific worker, a Stalin prize winner. He stems from a family of a village teacher and in his youth he already evinced an interest in medical science. In 1908 he graduated from the medical faculty of Moscow University. Soon afterwards Petr Georgiyevich left for Petrograd where he served in the facultative surgical clinic of the former Women's Medical Institute. At the same time he diligently engaged in pathological anatomy. Three years after graduation from the university (1911) P. G. Kornev passed the examination for the degree of doctor of medicine and two years later he brilliantly defended his dissertation "Free Transplantation of the Fascia" and was rewarded by a foreign trip, a considerable part of which he spent at the Bir clinic.

During the period of the first World War he served in infirmaries and hospitals. In March 1919, in accordance with a decision of the Petrograd State Department of Health, P. G. Kornev headed the newly founded hospital for patients with tuberculosis of the bones, at which base there had been established, in 1921 the first clinic for surgical tuberculosis in our country. During the same period, on the initiative of Petr Georgiyevich, the Forest Antituberculosis Dispensary [near Leningrad] and also a daytime sanatorium, later converted into a bone-tuberculosis fixed hospital, was opened.

In 1922 P. G. Kornev organized the first cycle of courses for physicians on surgical tuberculosis. Since then such courses have been functioning annually. After expansion of the hospital its stock of beds almost doubled and comprised 240 beds, which at that time was considered a great achievement. And the creation of an experimental laboratory made it possible to place the study of experimental joint tuberculosis on a sound basis. On this base medical practice as well as research work was successfully developed.

P. G. Kornev understood that in such an important matter as the control of osseous tuberculosis one can not shut himself within the confines of one, even though large, institution. The collective of the hospital organized work on the periphery. At the anti-tuberculosis dispensaries of Leningrad bone tuberculosis patients were received for the first time in the history of Soviet public health; methods of research, accounting and treatment were prescribed.

All this great work was completed in 1930 with the founding of the Leningrad Institute of Surgical Tuberculosis, which rightfully became the leading scientific and methodical center in this field in the entire Soviet Union.

The great victory of the October socialist revolution, which radically changed the problems and trend of the care of public health, opened before the then young scientist as yet unheard of opportunities for developing his talents and applying his knowledge. During the period of the founding of the osseous tuberculosis hospital, and later the clinic and laboratory, the organizational capabilities of P. G. Kornev were brilliantly manifested. Perpetually energetic, alert and active, he was always germinating new ideas and plans and clearly foresaw the developmental prospects of any matter.

Scientific work, always closely related to practical problems, occupied a principal place in the many-sided activities of Petr Georgiyevich. Beginning with the first years of his surgical activity he has been occupied in the development of the many questions and problems of general and special surgery. And all the principal works, particularly

those done by P. G. Kornev during the last forty years, are related, and closely at that, to his activities in the field of osteoarticular tuberculosis. It would not be an exaggeration if we said that the works of Petr Georgiyevich facilitated to a considerable degree the creation in our country of an independent study of osteoarticular tuberculosis. Even in the first stages of his scientific creative activity in this field P. G. Kornev advanced and treated in a new way the vital problems of pathogenesis, diagnosis, clinic, therapy, and organization of the control of osteoarticular tuberculosis; he was especially daring in advancing the problem of operative treatment, but he did not contrast it with the so-called conservative method: instead, he harmoniously combined surgical interference in the local seat of tuberculosis with the general and local sanatorium and orthopedic measures. Petr Georgiyevich created a single harmonic system having for its purpose the achievement of a durable cure of the principal disease processes and restoration of the patient's work capacity in the shortest possible time.

Having accepted, creatively and critically, the experience of other clinicists, those who overestimated as well as those who underestimated surgical interference, Petr Georgiyevich developed many original ideas in the field of indications and contraindications of surgical treatment, which reduced considerably the periods of treatment and improved the results. In its turn, the reduction in the term of treatment facilitated the most rapid release of beds and, by the same token, the fullest scope of fixed hospital aid for the sick.

It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the beginning of Petr Georgiyevich in the control of osteoarticular tuberculosis. To him belongs the honor of developing the principles and the plan of battle against these afflictions and prescriptions for active treatment.

Deserving of mention is the perfectly clear unitary method of accounting for clinical states, biological reactions and treatment results during osteoarticular tuberculosis. The inherent tendencies of the development of tuberculosis, clarified by P. G. Kornev, formed the basis for the development of a scheme of pathogenetic evolutionary classification of the disease according to the phases and stages of development. The stated classification has in its turn facilitated the substantiation of differentiated therapy for such patients. Medical practice has confirmed in full the effectiveness of the complex system of treatment developed by P. G. Kornev for tuberculosis of the joints.

Petr Georgiyevich also created a number of original procedures for surgical interference which he is successfully applying. Among these procedures, of which he is rightfully proud, are methods for the radical prophylactic removal of the periosteal seat of tuberculosis, economic resections of joints, paracondyloid arthrotomy of the knee joint, osteoplastic fixation of the spinal column by means of the clamp method, contracting fistulotomy in fistular forms of the disease and, finally, interference in tubercular spondylitis directly at the seat of the vertebral bodies.

The development and introduction of methods of surgical interference in osteoarticular tuberculosis necessitated the creation of appropriate medical instrumentation. And here P. G. Kornev rose to the occasion. He personally is continuously improving the instruments already available and proposing new instrumentation and devices.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War P. G. Kornev lived and worked in Leningrad under the incredibly difficult conditions of the blockade, giving all his strength to the treatment of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Soviet Army as well as the populace of the heroic city.

Over the course of many years Petr Georgiyevich has been devoting considerable attention to the development of indications and methods for climate therapy of osteoarticular tuberculosis patients. He had at one time served as scientific director of climatological operations conducted on the assignment of the People's Commissariat of Health USSR.

It is necessary to dwell, even if only briefly, on the fruitful pedagogical activities of P. G. Kornev. We have already pointed out that from the very first years under the Soviet regime he had devoted much attention to the training and advanced training of specialists in the field of osteal tuberculosis. This work developed with great intensity with the establishment of the Leningrad Institute of Surgical Tuberculosis and the chair of surgical tuberculosis at the Leningrad Institute of Advanced Training of Physicians.

The pen of Petr Georgiyevich Kornev is credited with more than one hundred works, including several monographs and chapters in fundamental textbooks, which marked an era in, and made a large contribution to, the development and solution of problems of "Osteoarticular Tuberculosis," for which the author was awarded the Stalin Prize.

P. G. Kornev is a constant participant and organizer of a number of scientific conferences and congresses. He is an honorary member of the Pirogov scientific surgical society and the society of orthopedic surgeons.

The venerable scientist met his glorious jubilee full of good cheer and creative energy. As before, he is successfully combining his scientific activities with active public work. Leningraders have on numerous occasions elected P. G. Kornev as a deputy of the city soviet.

The services of Petr Georgiyevich Kornev in the development of Soviet medical science and public health care have been duly esteemed. He was awarded the honorary title of distinguished scientific worker and he has been elected an active member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. The government decorated the scientist with the orders of Labor Red Banner and the Patriotic War.

The name of P. G. Kornev is also widely known in the Ukraine. Many of our scientists and physicians have worked under the direction of Petr Georgiyevich, have trained in his tasks; have associated and continue to associate with him, constantly receiving important advice and recommendations. Achievements in the field of organization, development and successful treatment of osteoarticular tuberculosis patients in the republic are closely connected with the name of this outstanding Soviet scientist.

In observing the 75th anniversary of the birth of Petr Georgiyevich Kornev and the 50th anniversary of his scientific and pedagogical, medical and social activity, we sincerely wish the renowned celebrant health, long years of life, and new creative success for the welfare of the Soviet people and domestic medical science.

The 50th Birthday of Professor V. V. Kovanov

This is a translation of an unsigned article on Khirurgiya (Surgery), No 4, 1959, page 2.7

The director of the First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute imeni I. M. Sechenov, Professor Vladimir Vasil'yevich Kovanov, was 50 years of age in March.

For the past 12 years V. V. Kovanov has been directing the chair of operative surgery and topographic anatomy of the 1 MOLMI [First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute]. He is the author of a great number of works devoted to the problems of clinical and field surgery, surgical anatomy, the history of surgery and methods of teaching operative surgery and topographic anatomy.

The collective of the chair of operative surgery and topographic anatomy of the 1 MOLMI and the editorial staff of the Journal "Khirurgiya" warmly congratulate the celebrant and wish him health and further creative success in his productive activities.

The 60th Birthday of N. S. Molchanov

[This is a translation of an unsigned article on Klinicheskaya Meditsina (Clinical Medicine), No 5, 1959, pages 3-5.]

20 May 1959 will mark the 60th birthday of Prof. Nikolay Semenovich Molchanov, Major General of Medical Service, therapist of the Soviet Army and Fleet, chief of the chair of hospital therapy of the No 1 Military Order of Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov, corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

Nikolay Semenovich was born in 1899 in Gdov. During the grim years of the civil war he graduated from the Military Medical Academy and since 1923 has served as a military doctor.

N. S. Molchanov began his medical activities in Moscow as the senior resident physician [ordinator] at the Main Hospital of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union.

A few years later Nikolay Semenovich was appointed to the position of chief of the therapeutic division of Central Hospital imeni Mandryka where he served until 1931 performing his first scientific work under the direction of Maksim Petrovich Konchalovskiy.

In 1931 Nikolay Semenovich received an appointment to the Military Medical Academy where in a short space of time he progressed from junior instructor to deputy chief of the chair of propaedeutic therapy. For the first years of his stay in the academy Nikolay Semenovich served in the chair of physiotherapy and health resort science. The range of problems which occupied him at that time was concentrated principally on the study of the mechanism of the effect of diathermy and ultra-high frequency currents upon the functional capacity of the stomach and kidneys, normally and in sickness. Great experimental and clinical observations in connection with these problems were the underlying basis for his dissertation in the competition for the science degree of doctor of medical sciences.

With the transfer in 1937 of Nikolay Semenovich to the chair of propaedeutic therapy, where he worked under the supervision of Professor N. M. Savitskiy, his interests were concentrated on problems of oxygen starvation, to which he repeatedly returned in his most recent investigations.

In 1941 Nikolay Semenovitch was at the frontsof the the Great Patriotic War. His organizational talent and profound knowledge of the problems of military medicine advanced him, even in the first days of the war, to the position of chief therapist of first, the Volkhov front, then of the Karel' front, and finally the First Far Eastern Front. Here, under difficult combat conditions Nikolay Semenovitch, enlisting the aid of therapeutists at the front, worked tirelessly on the problem of the diagnosis, treatment, and prophylaxis of tick-borne encephalitis and the pathogenesis and clinic of pneumonia in the wounded. The extensive factual material thus obtained was generalized by him in reports to the Fifth and Sixth Plenums of the Scientific Medical Council under the chief of the Main Military Medical Administration and at conferences of therapeutists on the Volkhov front, whose works were published under his editorship.

In 1946 Nikolay Semenovitch returned to the Military Order of Lenin Academy imeni S. M. Kirov, occupying at the beginning the position of deputy chief of the chair of hospital therapy and in 1948 that of chief of the chair.

In 1949 Nikolay Semenovitch joined the CPSU. During the years of peacetime work his intense and varied activities continued. For example, simultaneously with summing up his observations of lung diseases in the wounded in the 29th volume of "Experiences of Soviet Medicine in the Great Patriotic War," which he edited, Nikolay Semenovitch also directed the work of staff workers of the chair on the study of problems of oxygen starvation. The works of N. S. Molchanov and his staff workers also touch upon functional diseases of the stomach and the application of antibiotics in diseases of the internal organs.

The studies of vascular tonicity and neurocirculatory dystonia and particularly hypotension, the principle aspects of which found enlightenment in the works of Nikolay Semenovitch, are modern therapeutic achievements.

In 1954 Nikolay Semenovitch received the honorary title of corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

Combining the functions of chief of chair with the functions of chief therapist of Leningradskaya Oblast, N. S. Molchanov has devoted much attention to the organization of therapeutic service in the oblast and particularly to raising the qualifications of therapist cadres. Nikolay Semenovitch Molchanov takes an active part in the activities of the Leningrad Society of Therapeutists, first as deputy chairman of the society and from 1958 as its chairman.

In 1956 Nikolay Semenovitch was appointed to the position of chief therapist of the Soviet Army and Navy, combining it with the functions of chief of the chair of clinical and military field therapy of the Military Faculty of the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians and the functions of the director of the Therapeutic Clinic of the Moskovskaya Oblast Scientific Research Institute.

During this period the scope of activities of Nikolay Semenovitch expanded still more; his scientific research work touched upon a large number of the most important theoretical and practical problems of clinical and military medicine (particularly changes in the internal organs due to skin burns, oxygen therapy, treatment of hypertension, etc.).

Nikolay Semenovitch has been elected a member of the board and presidium of the All-Union and All-Russian Therapeutic Societies and was a member of the organizational committee of the 14th All-Union Congress of Therapists and the First All-Russian Congress and 8th, 9th, and 10th All-Union Conferences of Therapists, actively participating in them and serving as the permanent responsible editor of the works of these conferences.

N. S. Molchanov is a member of the editorial board of "Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal" [Military Medical Journal] and the editorial council of the Journals "Terapev-Ticheskiy Arkhiv" [Therapeutic Archives] and "Klinicheskaya Meditsina" [Clinical Medicine]; he is also deputy chairman of the Medical section of the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.

The editorial staff of "Klinicheskaya Meditsina" on this day of the glorious jubilee greets our dear Nikolay Semenovitch and wishes him further creative success for the benefit of our Great Fatherland.

The 90th Birthday of V. I. Molchanov

[This is a translation of an unsigned article on
Klinicheskaya Meditsina (Clinical Medicine), No 5, 1959,
pages 3-5.]

The Life and Creative Work of Professor V. I. Molchanov,
Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR
and Distinguished Scientific Worker.

On 31 December 1958 Vasiliy Ivanovich Molchanov was 90 years of age. His name is held in profound respect not only by pediatricians but also by physicians in other specialties -- therapists, pathologists -- anatomists, neuropathologists, and endocrinologists. All Soviet physicians, workers of pediatric and prophylactic institutions, as well as scientific staff workers of chairs and scientific research institutes, are to a greater or lesser extent students and followers of the venerable Russian pediatrician.

V. I. Molchanov has developed the leading divisions of pediatrics: acute pediatric infections, rheumatism, endocrine diseases, etc. His work is classical. Neither time nor the most recent developments of the various latest methods of research have changed its basic substance. In this respect Vasiliy Ivanovich is a worthy student and follower of his teacher N. F. Filatov.

The entire life of V. I. Molchanov is connected with the pediatric clinic of the Second Moscow Medical Institute, formerly the clinic of Moscow University.

V. I. Molchanov was born 18 (31) December 1868. In 1889 he graduated from the gymnasium in Vladimir and in 1884 he graduated from the Medical Faculty of Moscow University.

V. I. Molchanov began his activities in the pediatric clinic under the supervision of Nil Fedorovich Filatov in the capacity of extern and then as resident physician. In 1904 Vasiliy Ivanovich was given supervision of the contagious wards at the pediatric clinic, and despite the small number of beds in this division he gave wide development to the scientific work of not only a clinical but also of a clinical and experimental nature. During this period appeared one of his largest works "Suprarenal Glands and their Changes in the Presence of Diphtheria," as well as the work "The Role of Suprarenal Glands in the Presence of Diphtheria" (1909-1910). In all important textbooks on contagious diseases and all monographs these works are quoted even at the

present time as fundamentals of the present problem, the same is true for the method developed by V. I. Molchanov for determining the adrenaline content in the blood by means of the vessels in a dog's nasal cavity.

The division of pediatric infections has been considerably enriched by the most valuable works of V. I. Molchanov on diphtheria (1929, 1930, 1937, 1938, 1944 and 1947), which served as a basis for his monograph "Diphtheria" (1942, 1947), and on scarlet fever (1906, 1912, 1916, 1922, 1924, 1925, 1932, 1934, 1939, 1942 and 1947). In the latter division it is particularly necessary to set apart his investigations in vagotonia and sympathicotonia in scarlet fever, in the clinic and pathogenesis of white dermographia and scarlet feverheart to the extent that they served as the beginning of the development of a number of projects in this direction.

In 1923 V. I. Molchanov was elected to the chair of pediatric diseases which he directed for a period of 27 years, up to 1950, when, because of ill health, he was compelled to leave his work. During this time he, together with the collective which he headed radically reorganized the clinic, which up to that time had been an ordinary hospital.

It is difficult to enumerate even the more basic work of Vasilii Ivanovich in the various branches of pediatrics, in as much as he was always included in the development of the most vital Soviet public health problems dealing with the treatment and prevention of various diseases. V. I. Molchanov enriched practical and scientific pediatrics with outstanding work in the field of rheumatism ("Rheumatism in Children and the Fight against it" -- 1947, 1948, 1949, 1953). The determination of a relation between rheumatism and scarlet fever ("Scarlet Fever and Defects of the Heart," 1932; "Scarlet Fever and Rheumatism," 1933) must in all fairness be considered as a priority of V. I. Molchanov.

The same also pertains to the division of endocrine diseases in children ("Disorders of Growth and Development in Children," 1927; "Hirsutism Clinic; Premature Sexual Development," 1926, 1927, 1933, and other works). In these works V. I. Molchanov has unfolded before pediatric physicians an entirely new and little studied, field of infrequent but very serious endocrine diseases, faded manifestations of which in one or another form of endocrinopathy are often encountered in pediatrics. The development by Vasilii Ivanovich of the role of the growth factor in the clinic, as a result of studying a number of childhood illnesses, and also his works on the history of pediatrics aimed at familiarizing

a wide circle of physicians with the life and creative work of such coryphaei of pediatrics as N. A. Tol'skiy and especially, N. F. Filatov, should be considered an indisputable service.

V. I. Molchanov was a participant in all congresses of pediatric physicians, where he has also delivered scheduled reports. He gathered his rich clinical experience and compiled a textbook on the propaedeutics of pediatric diseases (together with Yu. F. Dombrovskaya and D. D. Lebedev), which ran for several editions. In the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War Vasilii Ivanovich had been making observations of the reaction changes in a child's organism under the influence of unfavorable external conditions.

Together with the staff workers of his clinic he widely studied the characteristic features of a number of illnesses during this period.

V. I. Molchanov is not only a great scientist and teacher, but he is also an exceptional pediatric physician who has attracted to himself children and adults with his modesty, gentleness and responsive attitude toward people. That is why all who have worked with him retain a warm feeling toward him throughout their lives.

Despite his advanced years V. I. Molchanov maintains a lively interest in the affairs of the clinic and the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

In due course he has performed exceptionally fine work in his capacity as Chairman of the Pediatric Section of the All-Union Committee in the Fight against Rheumatism.

V. I. Molchanov established his own school of pediatricists, an exceptional feature of which is, first of all, close clinical examination of the patient with further analysis of supplementary investigations. For therapeutists and infectionists his works in the field of rheumatism and acute pediatric infections are also of great importance inasmuch as they reflect the sources of the diseases, often relapsing or continuing in the clinic of the adult.

In 1945 V. I. Molchanov was elected a regular member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. At the All-Union Congress of Pediatric Physicians in 1957 he was unanimously elected an honorary member of the All-Russian and All-Union Societies of pediatric physicians. The State has evaluated his services and decorated him with the orders of Lenin and Labor Red Banner and Medals; he also had conferred upon him the title of Distinguished Scientific Worker.

In these days of jubilation for Vasilii Ivanovich, not only the students and staff workers of the pediatric clinic and the professors and staff workers of other clinics at

the First Moscow Medical Institute, but also the pediatric physicians in all corners of our Fatherland are commemorating this noteworthy day [in the life] of this very venerable scientist; they greet our dear Vasil'y Ivanovich and send him wishes of good health and cheer.

The Editorial staff of the Journal "Klinicheskaya Meditsina" warmly congratulates our dear celebrant and wishes him good health, strength and further success in his creative work for the good of our great Fatherland.

The 75th Birthday of Ivan Gur'yevich Rufanov

This is a translation of an unsigned article on
Khirurgiya (Surgery), No 4, 1959, pages 3-5.

Ivan Gur'yevich Rufanov was born 15 January 1884. In 1911 he graduated from the medical faculty of Moscow University and was retained as a resident surgeon. Ordinator of the hospital surgical clinic, headed by A. V. Martynov.

Ivan Gur'yevich exhibited an interest in science even in his student years; at that time he had written two scientific works.

In 1914 I. G. Rufanov volunteered for the front and remained in the ranks of the army until 1923.

Upon demobilization he was invited anew by the hospital clinic, but for the position of assistant.

In 1924 Ivan Gur'yevich completed his doctor's dissertation on the subject "Pancreatitis in connection with Diseases of the Bile Ducts (choleric pancreatitis).

The young and energetic assistant, I. G. Rufanov, devoted equally great attention to medical, scientific, pedagogical, and public activities. During this period, performing the work of a surgeon, instructor and without interrupting his scientific work, he at the same time served as the chairman of the subject commission, dean and prorector of Moscow University.

In 1930 Ivan Gur'yevich headed the chair of general surgery at the Second Moscow Medical Institute; he was also appointed dean and deputy director of the institute.

In 1938 he started work at the Narkomzdrav People's Commissariat of Health as deputy chief of the Main Administration of Medical Educational Institutions.

During the war, in 1942, I. G. Rufanov transferred from the Second Moscow Medical Institute to the First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute, to the position of director of the chair of general surgery (the clinic was situated on the base of the hospital imeni Messantrud Trade Union of Medical Workers).

Despite the great difficulties brought about by the war, Ivan Gur'yevich was not only able to surround himself immediately with a new staff for the clinic and hospital, but he also infected them with his inherent optimism. Profound faith in victory, in spite of the serious situation of the first years of the war, gave Ivan Gur'yevich the opportunity to develop in the chair great educational, scientific and medical work. During this period he developed as a

a great organizer and scientific leader. The difficult war years did not interfere with the scientific work at the clinic. Naturally, the thematics of the scientific work of the chair were determined by the demands of the war.

In 1943 I. G. RUFANOV began to administer penicillin in the treatment of wounded. Studies were made at the clinic of its action on different types of wounds, the most expedient dosage and the effect of this new preparation on the various organs and systems of the organism. Studies were made, by laboratory means, of the concentration of penicillin in the blood, urine and other fluids; also, the means of its elimination.

In 1945, the clinic issued the first detailed dissertation in the Soviet Union devoted to the treatment of wounded with domestic penicillin.

Many of the observations at the hospital, on the base of which the clinic was located, have been thoroughly analyzed in the work of the department staff. Of great interest, among these, is the work pertaining to the treatment of wounds, septicemia, coxitis and wounds of the abdomen and pelvis complicated by intestinal fistulae.

The study of the protective functions of the organism and the various tissues in the fight with infection was the subject of the fixed attention of I. G. RUFANOV and his staff workers during all periods of work at the clinic. The results of these studies have been reported in detail by Ivan GUR'YEVICH at the Second Session of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR in 1946.

It is especially necessary to emphasize the aim of Ivan GUR'YEVICH to expand and enlarge constantly the range of subjects being developed at the clinic and resolve them in a complex study with other specialists. Representatives of allied specialties have been attracted to the development of scientific problems. Taking part in the complex subjects at the clinic were staff workers of the chair of pathological anatomy directed by I. V. DAVYDOVSKIY, the Central Institute of Blood Transfusion, the laboratory directed by Z. V. YERMOL'YEVA and the chair of normal physiology of the First Moscow Medical Institute, headed by I. P. RAZENKOV. A result of the joint study with staff workers of the chair of physiology are the works on the problem of gastric secretion in the presence of suppurative inflammation processes, trauma of the skull after stomach surgery and extensive resections of the bowels.

Ivan GUR'YEVICH has written more than 85 scientific works. Among these especial attention and recognition is merited by the works on the diseases of the bile ducts and the

pancreas, intestinal blocks, capacity for work in surgical illness, the treatment of wounds and septicemia.

The report of I. G. Rufanov before the Third Plenum of the Hospital Council in 1943 gave an exhaustive evaluation of the contemporary concept of pathogenesis and the treatment of wound septicemia. Thanks to the experimental clinical investigations of Ivan Gur'yevich himself as well as those of the staff workers of the clinic under his supervision, especially on biochemical changes observed in septicemia processes, it was possible to introduce clarity in this extremely complicated surgical problem.

I. G. Rufanov had direct supervision over the plenums of hospital councils. These plenums were in fact well organized conventions of surgeons, at which were considered the most urgent problems of surgery in time of war.

As chief surgeon of the administration of the evacuation hospital Ivan Gur'yevich, in summarizing the results of medical care for the officers and soldiers of the Soviet Army during the Great Patriotic War (at the Fourth Plenum of the Hospital Council), noted the outstanding achievements of our native surgery. These achievements succeeded in bringing about a sharp improvement in "all three efficiency indexes in the treatment of the wounded -- percentage of returnees to military duty, percentage of complications and percentage of lethal results" (Works of the Fourth Plenum of the Hospital Council. Medical Publishing House, 1946, p. 33). In his numerous appearances before conventions and plenums, in published articles and in special monographs, Ivan Gur'yevich, attaching to this problem exceptionally important significance, called on surgeons for a wide application of complex therapy.

Even before the Great Patriotic War Ivan Gur'yevich, as a great expert on suppurative surgery, had been commissioned to prepare for the 24th congress of Russian surgeons a scheduled paper on the treatment of wounds in which he gave a brilliant review of present-day instruction on wounds and emphasized the importance of the biological approach to wounds, the removal of foreign bodies, the initial treatment and the institution of a definite system of treatment.

In his appearance before the 25th All-Union Congress of Surgeons with the scheduled paper on "Treatment of gunshot wounds in the rear during the period of the Great Patriotic War" Ivan Gur'yevich, as in a similar paper delivered at the 24th Congress, pointed with particular emphasis to the role of macroorganisms in the outcome of any wound.

In the clinic, directed by I. G. Rufanov, upon exhaustion of a patient's controlling cortical functions, successful use was made of bromides, morphine, and intravenous introduction of novocain.

Work on the study of antibiotics has proceeded uninterruptedly since 1943. Ivan Gur'yevich suggested a method of extending the effect of penicillin with the aid of pyramidon. This suggestion was recognized in a special order of the Minister of Health USSR.

All that is new and advanced, which appeared in the medical world of our country, found application or approbation in the clinic of Ivan Gur'yevich.

Student -- members of the surgical circle have been attracted to the scientific work at the clinic. Many of them presented interesting investigations and read papers at conferences of the Scientific Student Society.

Ivan Gur'yevich has written a textbook on general surgery, which was published in several editions, and up to this very day it is enjoying wide popularity among students, surgeons, and instructors at medical colleges.

I. G. Rufanov is an experienced teacher. He has trained a great number of professors, doctors and candidates of sciences; also, practical surgeons. Ivan Gur'yevich actively participated in popularizing medical knowledge among the wounded during the war and among the population in the postwar period. Together with B. Rostotskiy he wrote the brochure "The Battle Wound" (Institute of Medical Education, 1944) and "The Great Russian Surgeon and Scientist N. I. Pirogov" (published by the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of political and scientific knowledge, Moscow, 1952).

I. G. Rufanov successfully worked, throughout the entire period of the Great Patriotic War, as chief surgeon of the administration of evacuation hospitals of the People's Commissariat of Health USSR. He was assistant editor of the Journal "Gospital'noye Delo" [The Hospital Field]; over the course of a number of years he headed the Scientific Medical Council of the Ministry of Health USSR; he was a member of the consultants' commission of VAK [Higher Certification Commission]; for a long time he was a member of the administration of the Moscow Surgical Society and vice-chairman of the All-Union Society of Surgeons. From 1922 and up to the present time he has been a member of the editorial staff of the Journal "Klinicheskaya Meditsina" [Clinical Medicine]. For a period of 12 years (1934-1946) he was a deputy of the Moscow soviet. All these responsible duties did not hinder his pedagogical and scientific work at the clinic.

The 60th Birthday of Aleksey Alekseyevich Shelagurov

[This is a translation of an unsigned article on Klinicheskaya Meditsina (Clinical Medicine), No 4, 1959, pages 3-4.]

21 January 1958 marked the 60th birthday of Professor Aleksey Alekseyevich Shelagurov -- one of the greatest Soviet clinicians and therapists.

Upon graduation in 1924 from the Medical Faculty of Moscow State University, A. A. Shelagurov started work in Serpukhovskiy Rayon as district physician. In 1926 he was elected a resident physician of the Propaedeutics Therapeutic Clinic of the 1 MOLMI [First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute], and for more than 20 years worked in this clinic as an assistant and later as an associate professor.

Shelagurov's scientific research activities began in the very first years of his work at the clinic. His first scientific works, dedicated to the pathology of the liver and metabolism, have for a long time determined the interest of A. A. Shelagurov in these problems, which found their culmination in his doctor's dissertation, devoted to pigment exchange, which was defended in 1946.

In 1949 A. A. Shelagurov was elected a professor and transferred to the Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov where, since 1952, he has headed the chair of the propaedeutics of internal diseases at the medical faculty.

Conducting scientific work on a broad range, A. A. Shelagurov has been attracting his staff workers and students to the development of problems related to the pathology of the pancreas; in addition to these investigations, he has continued in the field of the pathology of the liver.

Aleksey Alekseyevich developed original procedures for investigating external secretory functions of the pancreas by means of "diastatic curves", and he undertook an intensive study of the clinic of the various diseases of the pancreas. These problems have been generalized in numerous articles.

In dissertation projects carried out by students under the direction of A. A. Shelagurov it was established that there is a correlative dependence in pathological conditions between the liver, the bile ducts, the stomach, and the pancreas.

Since he is a clinician of wide range, A. A. Shelagurov devoted much attention to the study of the pathology of the cardiovascular system. He was one of the first to be included in the study of the problems related to surgical treatment of cardiac defects. The cooperative work with the surgical clinics, headed by B. V. Petrovskiy, A. V. Gulyayev and A. A. Busalov, found reflection in a series of articles in which light was thrown on the actual problems of diagnostics of acquired and congenital cardiac defects, indications and contra-indications of mitral commissurotomy, and the role of the therapist in the surgical treatment of cardiac defects. A. A. Shelagurov presented reports on these problems to the Moscow Therapeutic Society and the 14th All-Union and First All-Russian congresses of therapists.

An excellent pedagogue and lecturer, A. A. Shelagurov, in his lectures, inculcates in students a love for their elected specialty. A. A. Shelagurov has been giving serious attention to the organization and perfection of the pedagogical process and educational work among students. In the clinic directed by A. A. Shelagurov a considerable number of resident physicians and graduate students are trained annually.

A remarkable physician, who treats his patients with great consideration and possesses exceptional keenness of observation and profound analysis of complicated clinical syndromes, A. A. Shelagurov preserves in his clinical examination of patients the best traditions of the Moscow School of Therapeutics.

Since 1953 A. A. Shelagurov has served in the Fourth Main Administration of the Ministry of Health USSR, first as assistant chief therapist and since February 1958, as acting chief therapist.

A. A. Shelagurov performs great public work. He is chairman of the Inspection Committee of the Moscow Therapeutic Society, a member of the editorial staff of the Journal "Klinicheskaya Meditsina" and a member of the Committee of Consultants of VAK of the Ministry of Higher Education USSR.

For his long and fruitful pedagogical, medical and scientific work A. A. Shelagurov was decorated in 1953 with the Order of Lenin.

Aleksey Alekseyevich Shelagurov meets his 60th birthday anniversary in the prime of his creative powers and planning.

The editorial office of the Journal "Klinicheskaya Meditsina" wishes our dear celebrant long years of life and fruitful activity for the good of our beloved Fatherland.

The 65th Birthday and 35th Anniversary of the
Scientific Activities of P. G. Shushaniya.

[This is a translation of an unsigned article in
Akusherstvo i Ginekologiya (Obstetrics and Gynecology), No 5,
1959, pages 112-113.]

A meritorious worker of the Georgian SSR, Professor Platon Georgiyevich Shushaniya was born in 1894. Upon graduation from the Kutaisi gymnasium in 1913 he was admitted to Novorossiysk University (Odessa) but because of the revolutionary events in 1917 he left the university. In 1924 he graduated from the medical faculty of the university.

Upon graduation from the university he served in the Second Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic under the supervision of Professor G. G. Gambarashvili. At the beginning of 1928 P. G. Shushaniya was detailed to Germany where he worked at Kiel from 1928 to 1930 as an assistant at the obstetrical and gynecological clinic under Professor Robert Schroeder.

In 1931 the Scientific Council of the Tbilisi Medical Institute conferred upon him the title of associate professor and he was elected director of the chair of the faculty of infant-and-maternity care, subsequently renamed as the pediatric faculty. At the initiative of P. G. Shushaniya there were organized at the clinic endocrinological and pathomorphological laboratories, mainly for the study of cyclic changes in the organism of the female. In 1926 P. G. Shushaniya successfully defended his doctor's dissertation on the subject "The female hormonal sexual cycle and its disorders.

During the Great Patriotic War P. G. Shushaniya carried out much scientific and pedagogical work, combining it with the work at the evacuation hospital at Tbilisi. In 1942 he was elected director of the chair of the Medical Faculty which he has been successfully directing up to the present time.

Professor P. G. Shushaniya is the author of more than 70 scientific works on the theory and practice of obstetrics and gynecology, published in the Soviet as well as the foreign press. Among his works mention must be made of the textbook on gynecology for colleges published in 1958 as a third edition and the monograph "Gonorrhea in females" and others.

In the Soviet Union and in foreign countries Professor P. G. Shushaniya is well known as a gynecologist and endocrinologist! The principal subject of his scientific investigations is the physiology of the menstrual cycle and its disorders, functional and gynecological hemorrhages.

His works on the study of the normal hormonal menstrual cycle, its disorders and its treatment are some of the first in the world's literature. The first report of this -- "Further experimental substantiation of therapy by means of sexual hormones" -- was made by him in February 1929 at a meeting of the Kiel Medical Society.

Professor P. G. Shushaniya fondly rears young scientific personnel. His students have accomplished approximately 300 scientific works, among which were candidates' and doctors' dissertations. Many of his students are working in the capacity of assistants, docents, and professors and are conducting independent scientific and pedagogical work.

An experienced clinician and pedagogue, Professor Shushaniya takes an active part in public life. He is chairman of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society of Georgia, chairman of the Commission on Obstetrics and the Commission on Problems, a member of the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Health Georgian SSR, a member of the administration of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society USSR, a member of the editorial council of the journal "Akusherstvo i Ginekologiya" a coeditor of the Great Medical Encyclopedia and a member of the Georgian society of cultural relations USSR Italy.

He takes an active part in all-union and republic conferences and meetings.

In 1936 Professor Shushaniya was elected an honorary member of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Societies of Khar'kov and Kiev.

The Soviet government has placed a high value on the services of P. G. Shushaniya and conferred upon him the title of meritorious scientific worker of the Georgian SSR and decorated him with the Order of Lenin and the order of "Badge of Honor," three medals and the badge of "Distinguished Worker of Public Health."

The 60th Birthday of Professor V. N. Stark

This is a translation of an article written by A. V. Likventov, Candidate of Agricultural Sciences, in *Zaschita Rasteniy ot Vrediteley i Bolezney* (Protection of Plants against Blight and Disease), No 3, 1959, page 59.

The name of Vladimir Nikolayevich Stark is widely known. Recently the general public commemorated the 60th anniversary of his birth and the 40th anniversary of his scientific, pedagogical and public work.

In his youth he was already absorbed in forest entomology, a fact which determined his entire course of life. Having passed (in 1922), as an extern, the examinations given in the department of natural sciences of Moscow University and having managed stazr Station for the Protection of Plants in Bryansk Guberniya, he also engaged in teaching at the Karachizhsk-Krylov Technical School of Forestry. In 1927 he transferred to Leningrad where he taught at the IZIF and at the same time supervised the entomological department of the Leningradskaya Oblast stazr.

In 1929 V. N. Stark was confirmed as Professor and remained in pedagogical work until 1938, combining teaching with scientific work at VIZR All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Protection of Plants where he has been directing research on forest pests up to the present time.

Vladimir Nikolayevich devoted many years to the study of the bark beetle. The articles which he has published on this group of pests and his monograph (1952) were received with great interest by systematizers and forest entomologists. Up to the present day there has been no loss in value of his books "Destructive Forest Insects" and "Handbook for Evaluating Forest Damage," published in 1930-1932. In addition, he has published more than 120 scientific works.

Vladimir Nikolayevich has always related his scientific work to the practical needs of forest-protection and field-protecting forest cultivation. Under his direction many instructions have been developed for the control of forest pests, forest crops and nurseries. Vladimir Nikolayevich devotes considerable attention to personnel; he has trained two doctors and 20 candidates of science.

The government has placed a high value on the fruitful work of V. N. Stark and it has awarded him the Order of Lenin and medals.

END

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